VOL. XI. No. 6.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, June, 1886.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1886.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero. six orations. including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter. or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Harkness' Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Prose Composition; Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero: Horace; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey: Jones' Greek Composition; Greek and Latin History; Wentworth's Algebra, Geometry. Plane Trigonometry and Surveying; Kellogg's Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS—Selections from Latin Poets; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Allen's Latin Prose; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boise's Greek Syntax; French; Wentworth's Spherical Trigonometry; Briggs' Analytical Geometry; Loomis' Calculus; Lounsbury's English Language.

JUNIOR CLASS—Whitney's Elementary German; Goethe's Prose: Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Greene's Chemistry: Kellerman's Botany; Whately's Rhetoric; Jevon's Logic.

SENIOR CLASS—Walker's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law, Guizot's History of Civilization; Butler's Analogy: Calderwood's Moral Science; Porter's Intellectual Science; Schwegler's History of Philosophy; Dana's Geology; Orton's Zoology; Brooks' English Literature.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History. besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet. and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 16,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock every week day.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

Board at the Boarding Hall for $2 00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1885. Sept. 10.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 22—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1886. Jan. 7.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 23.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 23.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 8.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 22—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 27.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 29.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 30.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 9—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD;

Middlebury, Vt

The Undergraduate.

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THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

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E. D. HOWE, '87, *Town and Campus.*
R. H. LANE, '88, *Exchanges.*
B. J. HAZEN, '88, *College Notes.*
W. S. EDGERTON, '88. *Sporting and Plunder.*

E. L. ALLEN, '88 *Business Manager.*

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EDITORIALS.

THE convention of college editors projected by the *Tuftonian*, which should have the credit of it, will hardly be realized this season. The proposal has been warmly received by college papers generally. The *Argus* offers an amendment to the *Tuftonian's* proposal, that the convention be only of representatives of New England colleges, by extending it to a national convention. The latter's suggestion seems to us good, as the more broadly and completely college journalism is represented, the stronger and more permanent will be the impulse given it by a conference of those representing its interests.

But this movement, if the time is not quite ripe for it, is indicative of the increasing importance of college papers, at least in the college world. Not only are they growing more numerous, until every small institution has its representative, as our exchange editor can witness, but their style, considered as adapted to their constituency, is improving, and their whole character becoming of greater literary value. Their position as a feature of college institutions will probably become more prominent, as they supply better and better the double service of being a valuable intelligencer of a college community, and affording an opportunity for tyros in literature to take their first fling with the pen. The best college papers offer quite a school of journalism. Many contributions, first efforts in the line of fiction and at least quasi-humorous pieces, decidedly *not* erudite orations and essays, have a spirit of their own, a peculiar character and originality which has the breeziness and charm of the life and youth from which they effervesce. They have a swing and dash that shows a free pen and some go, while they do not transgress the canons of good style. A good deal of verse is afloat, too, that has a style of its own. Just now there is the periodic influx of spring inspirations, which is not half so bad as spring poetry is painted. Some of it has a genuineness, an absence of artificiality, and a spontaneity, that is in favorable contrast to a good deal of current magazine poetry. By the way, in recent numbers of college papers the writer has noticed no less than half a dozen poems on Eventide. Why this inclination of young genius to the sad and often positively gloomy reflections which the close of day inspires? Why this morbidness of the soulful youth? We refer it as a nice study in psychology to subtler metaphysicians.

We print in the last of this issue a number of clippings which would make valuable additions to a volume of college verse such as some paper proposes. It is safe to say many first rate lyrics, of the pure type, might be collected from this class. There are plenty of bits, too, that are scintillating crystalizations of boy's wit and the humor of their time of life, unique and refreshing.

THUS far victory has not perched upon the bats which our ball team has handled. Fortune has denied us her smiles and left us out in the cold. That is putting it rhetorically. More unvarnishedly, our nine has been beaten in its games thus far, for less in-

tangible and irremediable reasons than fortune's caprice.

The same explanation of the poor game the team played on the U. V. M.'s visit here, and in the game with the Norwich nine a week later, was obvious, lack of practice, both in the case of individual players and of the nine as a whole. It is not so much that there was not stuff, good material, in the nine, as that it was undeveloped. It should be stated in extenuation of the men on the nine, that they had not had the opportunity of one good practice game before the League games. The latter in fact served as preliminary games should have, to get the men worked in and playing well in their positions, as the next game, the exhibition game with the U. V. M., gave conclusive evidence. In that game the nine showed great improvement, retrieving themselves encouragingly, and it was only our weakness in pitching that determined the turn of the game. It must be confessed that in the weakness of our pitching there are great odds against us. In the field and behind the bat we believe we meet the other teams on even terms. But our pitchers are working conscientiously and improving greatly.

WE propose to issue a Commencement number with a full account of Commencement exercises the first of July, as immediately after Commencement day as possible. Our object is to make an issue of especial interest to the alumni. We hope to get some response to this effort on our part in new and renewed subscriptions. The local paper has supplied this information heretofore for the most part; we look to those interested in this occasion to transfer their subscriptions to the UNDERGRADUATE.

GREAT good, we think, may come to us from the inter-collegiate games. Placed upon our mettle by the advent of the gentlemen representing the U. V. M., we did ourselves justice in entertaining them. During our visit to Burlington on the twenty second and twenty-third ult. the general good appearance of our men was a source of great satisfaction. This we say of all. But at home the Freshmen are too prone, like so many children, to behave in such a manner that we feel that we must let them know that we are tired of their pranks. Boys, do let up. There is no reason for continuiug in such ways any longer. The future of this college lies in your power to aid or injure. No one really believes that your little pranks are malicious but you come dangerously near the brink sometimes. Forego evanescent pleasure and join hands with those who are trying to build up an institution whose output shall be gentlemen. '89 has the credit of general high scholarship, and it is too bad to injure such a noble record by senseless frivolity in a certain class room.

FROM a late issue of the *American Advocate of Peace and Arbitration* we make this interesting clipping:

In the year 1836, George C. Beckwith visited and addressed colleges in New England eighteen times on the subject of peace. In Middlebury (Vt.) College nine-tenths of the students formed themselves into a peace society.

With nine-tenths of the college of such a pacifie turn of mind, this institution must have had a striking character among colleges. It must be said that there has been a falling off from that day when the peaceful element was so preponderant. Perhaps the movement was the reaction from some rupture with the Faculty when dissensions were rife, in which the students were worsted. A proportion of only one-tenth belligerent spirits could hardly have made up the pinch of spice requisite to a really healtny, enjoyable state of college society, and we suspect that the holy calm which may have reigned for the nonce was soon broken in upon by the familiar sound of wrangling and sometimes eclipsed by a reign of "holy terror", as in our day.

More seriously, the spirit of peace and arbitration is the one that ought to prevail in college communities, and is becoming pervasive. There is less and less open conflicting between Faculties and students, the government and the governed. Difficulties are arbitrated more, instead of being fought out obstinately and uncompromisingly.

THE recent trouble with the Medics of U. V. M. brings up the old question, Who runs our colleges now-a-days, the Faculties or the students? Our exchanges contain many interesting solutions of this problem. More and more are the colleges of our country giving to the students a representation in their councils. When the truest harmony prevails in a small college no formal recognition of the students by the authorities is necessary. In this institution we are free to go to the faculty for consent or advice, and when we think ourselves aggrieved, we go as freely before them, and receive a careful hearing, and prompt justice. In larger institutions such a course would be

impossible. Hence student-senates. In many of our institutions the trustees have an itching to put in their oar and roil up matters generally. This over officiousness on the part of the most wooden-headed body of men to be found, the average board of trustees, seems to have been the trouble with our neighbors, and we join in the congratulations over their well-earned victory.

WHILE we are speaking of such matters as corporations, authorities, etc., a little matter came to our notice which we are hopeful will be righted by the proper authority. Our Janitor is a man who unobtrusively, and with uncommon regularity minds his own business. He puts himself out every day to do some one a kindness, and it is with no common indignation that we hear of the reduction of his income, in order to satisfy that over-thrifty New Englandish spirit, which leads men to so many two-for-a-cent meannesses.

"IN every college, worthy of the name, there is an indefinable sympathy existing between the different members of the college, which adds to the pleasure of class recitations, supports athletics and other college interests and makes all united action possible. To this we give the name of college spirit."—*Rutger's Targum*

The position and attractiveness of any college depends on this college spirit. Many of our most famous Western cities owe their status and wealth to a few public spirited men, who with unabated zeal and never dying hope laid all their plans for the *future*, nor allowed selfishness or party spirit to induce them to any petty present advantage. Our oldest students can not remember when so much good feeling has existed between the societies, students and Faculty as at present, and the result is evident in the gradual advancement of many enterprises, valuable in so much as they give the college a place among other colleges, and such a place as is absolutely necessary to attract sub-Freshmen here, who are able to go elsewhere.

This college spirit has furnished our gymnasium, put a base ball team into the field, and revived the Annual. Our team had experienced two Waterloos, and our pluck was sorely tried. Finally on the 29th they met the enemy (The N. U. Team) and after a desperate and prolonged struggle defeated them. The team on their arrival found themselves the heroes of the day, and even the sedate and dignified old Prof's showed their exhuberance in many ways. The weary veterans didn't have to find their way home *in the dark*. The residence of a professor gave forth a light which cheered and delighted all. The tower looked like a light-house, and the old college bell rained harmony down onto the campus, a foot thick. College spirit had taken a man of '88 up into the belfry, and there the man was found doubled over a beam, and enthusiastically knocking seventeen kinds of melody out of that old bell. The last vestiges of discord fled into the night, and we trust that after such a consecration vandalism will never again penetrate the chapel, and that the enthusiasm thus displayed will penetrate the class rooms, and intensify the spirit of study. Then will no one in the future regret waisted opportunities, but our best athletes shall be men famous in their various positions as citizens of our great Republic.

ALREADY Commencement is in the air. The Seniors indulge in wild plans of the future and then suffer a reactionary blueness at the prospect of a final breaking up of their college career. They say they are tired of college, that four years of it is quite enough, that they want to be free from its leading-strings, and yet there is a pulling at the heart when it comes to the point. The Juniors are enjoying unqualifiedly the prospect of commencement, when they can look on at all the goings on of the occasion, without taking themselves any burdensome part. They will enjoy above all watching the underclassmen's training for the prize speaking, having borne all the preliminary tortures and actual terrors of the stage and gotten well through with it. The Seniors of course have their final efforts, their commencement orations, under way, and soon Starr Hall will resound, like an asylum of the violently insane, with bursts of oratory. A hundred different, equally glorious, sentiments, as vociferously expressed, will contend and mingle in a confused din, swelling louder and louder until it culminates in a series of violent explosions on the Commencement stage. Thus noisily does the college year go out, and suddenly, when the last lingering Senior says adieu, the silence of desertion drops upon the scene.

DR. TIMOTHY DWIGHT'S election as Dr. Porter's successor to the presidency of Yale seems a very satisfactory choice. His father was connected with the college before him, and he must understand its interests. He represents the conservative element and under him Yale will undoubtedly retain its old-time character.

LITERARY.

THE DARK SIDE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

WHEN Victor Hugo hated a man his denunciations were scathing—and he hated Louis Napoleon. "This convict," he has said of him, "was unworth to face fate; he hung his head and turned his back, and God degraded as he doomed him." Facts were not distorted in this bitter estimate.

Louis Napoleon was a man of ordinary talents, dissimulating, unscrupulous and selfish. To be Emperor of France was his one ambition, to the consummation of which he brought a perseverance and an untiring zeal unworthily coupled with the most dastardly of means. Laying his plans with boldness he carried them through by the force of his indomitable will, gaining with each success a new and more positive strength. Becoming the President of the Assembly, he felt at last that the dreams of the Prison of Ham would soon be realized, and with renewed vigor plotted on till all was ready for the final blow. During the night of December 1st 1851, while Paris unsuspecting slumbered on, the leading members of the Opposition and Cavaignac with his associate generals, were arrested in their beds. The city woke on the morning of December 2nd, to a changed condition of affairs. The principal strategic points were occupied by troops; placards were posted announcing that the Assembly was dissolved, universal suffrage proclaimed, and a new ministry formed. The long expected blow had fallen, yet so thoroughly had the lying promises of Napoleon cajoled the leaders that Paris was unprepared for the contest. But the love of liberty, burning in the hearts of the French people, would not permit, without a struggle, such a violation of their rights. The indignation of the citizens was intense. They responded nobly to the call to arms and for three days the conflict raged. Barricade after barricade was thrown up and the streets ran red with the best blood of Paris. It was justice fighting crime. Crime won and Louis Napoleon was Emperor of France. On the very night of the *coup d'etat*, when holding a brilliant party at the Elysee, he had said "There are two men whom a great ambition can take for its models, Napoleon and Washington. It is ridiculous to say, I will be a man of genius; it is honest to say, I will be a man of virtue. What could I revive of Napoleon? One sole thing—a crime. I am not a great man. I shall not copy Napoleon. I am an honest man. I shall imitate Washington. If Napoleon is the greater, Washington is the better man. Between the good citizen and the guilty hero I choose the good citizen. I should see an enemy of my country in any one who would change by force that which has been established by law." There is no stronger commentary on the utter unscrupulousness of the man than a study of this utterance in the light of the *coup d'etat*. He copied after Napoleon and proved a liar. He stole the Empire and became a thief. For eighteen years he used his power as Emperor, not for the benefit of his people, but to secure his throne, and at last compromised the honor and fame of France in a desperate struggle to repair his personal prestige. He made Paris the most beautiful city in the world—he has this at least to his credit—but what does it amount to when compared to all the damage he inflicted upon France? When Prince Leopold consented to withdraw from the candidacy for the Spanish throne, it was hoped that Louis Napoleon would be satisfied with that decisive though pacific victory over Bismarck; it was soon evident, however, that he was bent upon war from the start and was only too ready to seize upon any pretext for a quarrel. The French Minister at the Court of Berlin having provoked an insult from the King of Prussia, the occurrence was sufficient for the plans of his imperial master. To the latter, war with Prussia was perhaps a political necessity. He had been overshadowed too long by Bismarck, the astute and able statesman who had done at a single blow what he himself had vainly tried to do—had freed Italy and humbled Austria. Bismarck had re-organized Germany, while Louis Napoleon was conspicuously humiliated in Mexico, and while the prestige of France had faded under his administration, the Prussian Minister had given to his country the most brilliant fame and the most powerful position. The unrealities of Solferino and Magenta had vanished before the tremendous fact of Sadowa, and Louis Napoleon felt that his political reputation was waning. A more needless war was never begun. Involving no great principle, it was simply a personal quarrel between the Emperor of France and the King of Prussia, and the main question to be decided was which of those potentates had the stronger army and the more skilful generals. Attempting to take the initiative Napoleon found himself scarcely prepared to stand on the defensive; and the terrible blow that crushed McMahon's army at Weissenburg virtually

decided the struggle. Yet the soldiers of France never fought more gallantly than at Weissenburg, Gravelotte and Sedan. They incurred no disgrace in those terrible battles; they succumbed as did the Old Guard of Napoleon the Great at the battle of Waterloo, to overwhelming numbers aided, in the present case, by the bad generalship of their commanders. Had the Emperor, who brought this humiliation upon the proudest military people of Europe, shown them a spark of moral or physical heroism the issue might have been otherwise. But his poltroonery made respect and even sympathy impossible. Incapable in civil affairs, a blunderer and worse than charletan in war, his fate excited none of the commiseration that attends the fall of a really great man. Out of the chaos and ruin of the German war, a new France has risen—free, peaceful, more ambitious for the triumphs of industry and science than for those of war, greater than ever in all that constitutes a nation's true greatness; and Victor Hugo, of revered memory, is speaking yet in the tones of a wondrous prophecy: "One day, before long, France and the six other nations which include all humanity, will unite and blend together like the seven colors of the prism, in a radiant, celestial bow; the prodigy of peace will appear eternal and visible above civilization, and the dazzled world will contemplate the immense rainbow of the United Nations of Europe."

TO JOHN G. SAXE, ('39.)

O GENIAL Saxe, whose radiant wit,
Flashed like the lightning from the sky,
But, though each flash as keenly hit,
Wounded but what deserved to die—

Alas! the cloud that shrouds thy day
In gathering darkness, fold on fold,
Serves not as background for the play
Of those bright gleams that charmed of old;

For, from its depths where terrors hide,
There crashed a bolt of dreadful tone;
Scattered thy household treasures wide,
And left thee silent, bruised, alone.

We miss thy song this pleasant May;
And, in the meadows, pause to think:
"What if, amid their bright array,
We heard no voice of Bobolink!"

Yet charms not now his blithesome lay,
Nor flowery mead "in verdure clad."
The world that laughed when thou wast gay,
Now weeps to know that thou art sad.

—*C. S. Percival, in June Century.*

NORTH AND SOUTH IN MYTHOLOGY.

AN interest always attaches to the old story of gods and goddesses, demigods and heroes, who in the far distant past lived and loved and fought and conquered. Treasures of myths have come down to us from "the morning of the times," rivalling the far-famed treasures of Cyprus and Troy. Often, too, the beauty of discovered gems is obscured by rust and time, which removed, they shine again as when they glistened on the breast of Helen of Troy; and so the myths of the ancient gods, tarnished by the encrustings of later years, will show, when viewed in a truer light, their original purity.

When mythology is spoken of, it is apt to call to mind, and naturally, Greece and Grecian myths, but we of the North have also a mythology, the rival and in some respects the superior of the Greek. Greece, with her dramatists and poets, has preserved her mythology in polished and graceful form. Iceland, "that weird island of the icy sea, with the snow-clad volcano, Mt. Hecla, for its hearth, and the North Sea for its grave," has given us in the Elder and Younger Eddas, our Teutonic myths. If they lack the polish of the Southern fancy, they make good the deficiency by their greater strength.

Mythology is an outgrowth—a consequence—and depends largely on a people's circumstances. To gather an idea of its beginning we must go back to the birth of the human race. We would find man living a simple life, a child of nature; with no insight into everyday phenomena, the changes of nature are to him unexplained mysteries. In the rising and setting sun, in the movements of the winds, in the shifting seasons, in all the

> ". . . round of strange,
> Mysterious change;
> From birth to death, from death to birth,
> From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth,"

he sees the workings of supernatural existences. The tendency of primitive man is toward pantheism. He has no idea of a single all-pervading power in infinite phases of manifestation. The beautiful Balder is slain when winter banishes the summer. The god of day drives his fiery chariot forth in the morning and is conquered at evening by the powers of darkness, only to rise from death at the beginning of another day.

It is believed by many scientists that the germs of mythology and language were formed in the far-away beginnings of things historical, before mankind had

left its first home on the table lands of Central Asia to begin its western spread, some to settle in Persia and Greece, and some in the far North. Let these germs develop into systems under different surroundings and there will inevitably appear certain corresponding differences in atmosphere and spirit. In Greece

"the isles of Greece, where burning Sappho loved and sung,"

every tendency was toward the soft and sensuous. On the olive-crowned hills, shielded alike from summer's heat and winter's cold, one can hardly think of a greater pleasure than to lie and dream of beauty. But in the North, with its towering, snow-capped mountains, with the whole land held fast for months in the cold grasp of winter, life can be maintained only by a struggle—there was no time to polish and adorn. If the Greek gained grace from nature, and beauty from their sunny land, in the religion of the Vikings was implanted the freshness of their North Sea breezes, and the purity of their frosty air.

"The Greek mythology," says one, "is rich, for profuseness of illustration is wealth. The Norse mythology is poor because it is so strong. It consumes all its strength in the profoundness of its thought. The Norse mythology excels in the concentratedness and strength of the whole system, the Greek in the beauty of the separate groups of myths. The one is a religion of strength, the other of beauty."

Though a charm pervades the very name of Greece and everything connected with that classic land, we children of the Norsemen have reason to be just as proud of the sturdy religion of our forefathers, woven by a fancy as rugged as their life. The sage of Chelsea has compared the two mythologies. "To me," he tells us, "there is in the Norse system something very genuine, very great and manlike. A broad simplicity, rusticity so very different from the light gracefulness of the old Greek paganism distinguishes the Norse system. It is thought, the genuine thought of deep, rude, earnest minds fairly opened to the things about them. Not graceful lightness, half sport, as in the Greek paganism." But for all these differences naturally to be expected from their different circumstances, the Northern and Southern mythologies essentially agree. Zeus, the father of gods and men, rules in the South; in the North, Thor is the protector but not the all-father, and the attributes of Zeus and Thor are very much the same. One is characterized by his thunderbolt, the other by his hammer, and both cause lightning and thunder. The southern god leads a life of pleasure and is immortal; the life of Thor is too full of work for pleasure, and he dies at last. One of the greatest differences between the Northern and Southern mythologies is this matter of immortality—an idea peculiar to the Southern system. Hand in hand the stories wander. Ducalion and Phyrrah in Grecian myth peopled the world after the deluge by casting stones behind them which turned to men and women; the Norse tale tells us of the frost giant, who peopled the world again after he alone had escaped from Odin's hand, when the frost giants were drowned in the blood from Ymer's wounds. If in Norway the stones weep when the beautiful Balder dies, in Greece Niobe turned to stone weeps for her children slain. Freya and Aphrodite with common interests watch over flowers and gardens. Can Balder be slain only by the mistletoe dart? Achilles is invulnerable except in his heel. The parallelism might be indefinitely continued. The settings only are different; the sparkle of the gems are the same.

Our ancestors deified the sun. Centuries ago that sun-god set behind Northern snow-capped summits and purple Southern hills, and that greater Son rose to light the world forever. But a rosy glow, a beauty little less than that of the sun itself, has prolonged in song and story the "twilight of the gods."

"I am never merry when I hear sweet music."

STRANGE mingling of regret and hope;
Confused in one, two feelings cope;
We know a loss, yet, yearning, grope.

Blent beatific hymn and dirge;
The pulsing currents meet and merge,
As with a river, ocean serge.

Enmingled with such subtleness,
In breathings sweet comes bitterness;
Impulse of strength, then hopelessness.

A glimpse we have of what we seek,
As flash of setting sun on peak,
That lights a moment darkness' cheek;

A point of light, that never stays;
A chance reflection of the rays
From sun that always sets in haze,

Beyond the farthest eyesight's scope,
Far, at the end of endless slope,
'Yond portals only reached by hope;

A promise ever unfulfilled;
A step checked instant it is willed;
A cup raised only to be spilled;

A chance strain struck upon a lyre,
That whispers of a heavenly choir;
The fancy mocketh its desire;

A glow from fire beyond the veil;
To straining eyes, a phantom sail
That keeps beyond the range of hail;

As straying chords within us be,
That hint of some huge harmony,
The fugue of fuller melody.

AN ORDINARY DAY'S ROUTINE ON A RANCH.

"COME, boys, turn out; breakfast all ready in the dining car."

This is the salutation that used to meet my ears every morning somewhere between five and six o'clock, during a short stay on a ranch in Montana. The words were spoken by a man past sixty years of age, and who performed in this camp the important duties of cook and housekeeper in general. He was an old veteran of the western plains; had been all over the country by stage and hunting, from there to California, before ever the railroads penetrated so far, and having become attached to the wild sort of life, had settled down in this way as a quiet mode of earning a living, but still with a spice of the old rugged life in it.

The quaint expression, with which he awakened us, he had evidently gotten in his later travels amidst civilized life, and it seemed to amuse him to contrast his rude surroundings with the elegance, of which the summons was a sign.

The rest of the party, thus addressed, consisted of four cow-boys, slumbering serenely amidst their blankets, at the end of the room. They obeyed the call with as much alacrity as could be expected and in about five minutes were ready for breakfast. For their toilette is not elaborate, and they have not to slip from snowy white into snowy white, but on the other hand little more is added to make their day costume different from their nightly dress. They did not, however, sleep in their boots.

The breakfast, which we sat down to, like all the rest of the meals, was made up of wholesome food, and well cooked, "neat but not gaudy." The meals were, I think, rather better than falls to the lot of the average cow-boy. Some of the viands, so to speak, were indeed actually very pleasing to my palate, showing that the cook understood his work with the little he had to do with.

Breakfast over, preparations are at once made for a start. Each man generally has a horse picketed over night. A couple saddle up, and their saddles, by the way, must be spoken of, for they are so different from what we use. Weighing between thirty and forty pounds, they are in themselves, seemingly, a load for the little horses, and cover up with the blankets nearly the entire back. Then the horn is surrounded by two or three coils of rope and a lasso very often.

It seems singular at first that they should use such heavy saddles for long and hard rides, but, they say, the horses stand it better, and that they, themselves would not be able to work the cattle with lighter saddles.

The first duty to be performed is to go after the horses, and so we start off in a direction, in which they were last seen the night before. Sometimes part, or all of them, will have run off fifteen or twenty miles, but as a usual thing they are found all together among the hills three or four miles distant. Here they are, quietly grazing, forty-six of them, and after they are counted over a few times, to be sure that none are missing, they are herded up and driven leisurely to the corral. And a pretty sight it is to see them stringing along, trotting, galloping, kicking up and playing with one another. The men have learned the herd and know just how many sorrels, how many whites, bays, roans, and so on to look out for. I remember a couple of iron-grays in this herd which one always singled out on account of their beauty. All are named, the appellations being varied and from all sources.

With such a herd they are divided up according to the number of cow-boys in the camp, and so each one has his string, as it is called, and no one but he rides those horses.

When the corral is reached, the horses are unsaddled and turned in with the rest. Then it is but the work of a few minutes to lasso fresh animals for all. These are saddled in turn and they proceed with rather a curious manoeuvre. These bronchos buck and they do most of their bucking at the start. So, unless the fellow wishes to take it all in the saddle, he ties a long rope about his horse's neck and gives him the length of it, when, with a little urging, the bronco begins to jump into the air and come down stiff-legged till he is tired of it. After the mount, if the horse is a very wild one, he tries it again and goes flying over the plain, jumping and pitching, in his en-

deavors to throw his rider. Thus most of their bucking spirit is disparaged at the outset.

Now all are ready, and what they do next and where they go varies with the time of year, but it consists in the main of "riding the range" for one purpose or another, and as the range extends for about a hundred miles or more, there is always enough of that to be done.

At this time of year, the branding is done on the round-up, the streams have to be watched for mired cattle; in winter the stock must be kept back in the hills for shelter and the weaker animals attended to. So there is necessarily constant riding to see to all these things.

You may imagine them starting off for a long ride at a swift, swinging gallop, but this is all wrong; they do not gallop at such times; they start off on a gait which is kept up all day up hill and down, and that gait is a slow trot—jog, jog, jog—which so shakes up your internal improvements, until you become used to it, that you feel like—well, stopping, and the dinner hour seems never so far away.

A large portion of the time, the ride carries them too far to come back to dinner and, in that case you go without—your stomach will soon take it as a matter of course—or, if you happen upon another shock, you are more than welcome, it is *your right*, to sit down with them or, if no one is at home, to help yourself to the best the place affords.

Home to dinner, and there is rest for an hour or two, or, they may lay off the whole afternoon, if it is at a quiet time of year. For the cow-boy does not have steady work right along, but now takes things easy and later, as on the round-up, works hard a good part of the night as well as all day.

As sunrise was a signal for rising, so sunset is for retiring; no light is wanted as a general thing, and they crawl under their blankets with few preliminaries, doors and windows all open, with as much a feeling of security as in a fortress, for, who can be here but themselves, they think, and if needed, fire-arms, you must know, are the most conspicuous of their furniture. So ends an ordinary day's doings of nothing particular on a ranch.

WHEN, out of joint with all the world,
We look to friends upon our shelves,
In thoughts of sympathetic minds
We find expression for ourselves.

A nature, common in us all,
Makes each one's tale, alike, appeal
To chords that, in us all, are strung,
To every change the heart can feel.

Thus Mirth and Love we crown with song
Writ late or haply ages past;
No less then Mirth and Love controlled
Men's hearts, and will so till the last.

And, in the solemn pain of death,
We sing some dirge that grief has wrung
From lips moved, with the parting breath,
To find relief in what they sung.

PERSONALS.

'40. Minister Phelps was one of the guests at a reception recently given to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

'42. Henry Stevens of Vermont has published his father's, the late Henry Stevens, librarian of the British Museum, memoirs of Mr. Lenox and his account of his relations with him in the collection of his famous library.

'53. William Keyes, son of Stephen S. Keyes, born at Highgate, Vt., Dec. 29, 1831; died March 7, 1884. Fitted for college at St. Albans Academy and a military school on Long Island. Soon after graduating he commenced the study of law at Plattsburgh and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He then went South, and taught school in Louisiana until shortly before the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted in a New York regiment January, 1862, and served in the army until March 1, 1865. He then returned to his native town and assumed the charge of his father's business, and some time after commenced the practice of law, which he continued until his death. He also held several offices of trust in his native town.

'56. Rev. Lewis A. Austin will come North for the summer about the 20th.

'57. Chas. W. Seaton is suffering from illness brought on by overwork. He was twice superintendent of the Census, and has held several prominent government positions.

'57. Henry F. Severens, who was nominated last Friday by President Cleveland as judge of the western district of Michigan, is a native of Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., where he was born May 11, 1835. His preparatory education was received in the Chester Academy and River seminary, whence he went to Middlebury college, where he graduated in 1857, and became principal of Saxton's River sem-

inary, which he conducted for two years. He read law for two years at Bellows Falls in the office of the Hon. H. E. Stoughton, district attorney under Buchanan. In 1859 he was admitted to practice. In 1860 Mr. Severens removed to Michigan and was admitted to the bar of St. Joseph county. While a resident of Three Rivers he was elected prosecuting attorney and served two years. He removed to Kalamazoo, and in 1865 he formed a partnership with Senator C. E. Stuart and John M. Edwards. He has been at the head of several law firms and his practice was very large and important. In 1876 he was the democratic and union candidate for congress in the 4th district, and conducted a joint canvass with Charles Upson. Although the district was overwhelmingly republican, he made a grand campaign. In 1877 he was democratic candidate for justice of the Supreme court.—*Chicago Daily News.*

'63. The resignation of Colonel R. S. Tuthill, United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, is awaiting the action of the President. It will be accepted when his successor is appointed, and he will then retire from office. Colonel Tuthill instituted the prosecution of the rascals who perpetrated the election frauds in this city in 1884, resulting in their conviction. These trials led to the first successful efforts that were afterward made to secure elective reform. The regard and the gratitude of all good citizens will follow Colonel Tuthill in his retirement from office, and to the field of private and professional usefulness in which he will hereafter be a laborer.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

'64. J. W. Burnham formerly of Greenland, Mich., is now a planter in Apopka, Fla.

'64. Rev. Geo. H. Bailey, of Moravia, N. Y., has received a call to a church in Salt Lake City, Utah, but declines.

'68. E. H. Higley, formerly professor of Greek and German, will deliver the Alumni oration.

'72. Rev. Henry M. Ladd of Cleveland, O., was chairman of the general committee for the Congress of churches, which met recently at Cleveland.

'72. Rev. E. L. Walker, of Arlington, was Memorial day orator there.

'79. Henry W. Hulbert, son of ex-President Hulbert, is one of the three men nominated by Commissioner of Education Eaton to go to Corea and introduce the English language and American systems of education; the Corean government having asked ours to select men for that purpose.—*Register.*

'81. Rev. James L. Barton of Harpoot, Turkey, contributed an able letter on the currency question to a recent number of the N. Y. *Tribune.*

'82. J. D. Hutchinson graduated last month from the Thayer School at Dartmouth. His thesis will be published for a text book.

'82. Harry P. Powers, of the class of '86 at Hartford Theological Seminary has accepted a call to the Congregational church of Little River, Kansas.

'82. Married. June 1, at the home of Hon. L. D. Eldredge '57, Clarence G. Leavenworth and Julia O. Eldredge.

'82. Married at the residence of the bride, in Ludlow, May 14, Mr. Frank W. Walker to Miss Jennie Leland. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. L. Olds, pastor of the Baptist church. After the reception they started for the West on their bridal tour. They will reside in Ludlow, where Mr. Walker will practice law. His many friends in college extend to them their congratulations.

'83. George M. Rowland, just graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary, will deliver the Master's Oration at Commencement. His ordination will will take place here at about the same time, and in the Fall he will go to Japan as a missionary.

'84. Frank P. Knowlton, who is connected with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., is expected to be here during commencement.

'84. F. B. Hyde of Union Theological Seminary, will preach at the Willoughby Street Mission Church, Brooklyn, this summer.

Dr. Byron Sunderland, a graduate of '38 was the man on whom the honor fell of officiating at President Cleveland's marriage ceremony. The *World* says: "Mr. Sunderland was never more sonorous and impressive than in his performance of the ceremony. The little man inflated himself and made the most of every inch of his height, maintaining throughout great self-possession and dignity. His thirty-five years experience had prepared him for such a wedding."

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

The Sophomores have finished Greek.

The co-ed's have formed a Tennis club.

Miss Elga Stewart has returned from New York.

The Juniors have begun their botanical expeditions.

Several students attended the Musical Festival at Rutland.

Miss Byington of Albany, N. Y., is visiting Miss Chapman.

Miss Cora Porter recently gave a small card party and dance to a number of friends.

Miss Sophie S. Wainwright, who has been ill with scarlet fever, is rapidly convalescing.

A. W. Varney '86, has recovered from his recent illness and is again pursuing his studies in college.

Prof. Seely gave a very interesting lecture on "Leaves" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Friday evening, May 28.

Miss Belle W. Eells returned from Maple Wood Convent a short time since, and is now visiting a relative in Troy, N. Y.

The Kaleidoscope will be out about the twentieth of the month. Send in your subscriptions, 50c, to Edwin D. Howe, '87.

The frescoers have finished the ceiling of the Congregational church and will complete their work in time for Commencement.

Willis M. Ross, '86, captain of the college base ball team, sprained his ankle during the game with Port Henry on Decoration day.

Mr. Egbert Starr of New York city was in town a few days last week. He is to spend the summer in Europe and will sail on the 3d of July.

The Senior class have secured the famous Ruggles Street Quartette and Blaisdell's orchestra of Concord, N. H., for their commencement concert. Other prominent artists will appear and the concert will be the best ever given in town.

Mr. C. G. Leavenworth, '82, manager of the Cleveland office of the Producers Marble company, was married Tuesday evening, June 1st, to Miss Julia O. Eldredge, daughter of Hon. L. D. Eldredge. Mr. Leavenworth is a son of Mr. A. E. Leavenworth of Castleton and a graduate of Middlebury College. The ceremony was performed at the bride's home by Rev. Mr. Speare, at 7:30 o'clock and a large reception followed, attended by many prominent people. The ushers were F. C. Partridge of Rutland, Fletcher Chapman, Jesse Stearns and Milton Brooks of Middlebury. The presents were numerous and costly. Mr. Lane had charge of the floral decorations and Mr. A. B. Colby catered in his usual fine manner.

Commencement:—At the meeting of the resident college alumni, held at Eldredge & Slade's office on Monday evening, May 21, these committees were appointed: Finance, Jesse Stearns; music, Henry S. Foote; dinner, James E. Stapleton; hospitality, Henry S. Foote, Milton A. Brooks, James M. Slade, J. E. Stapleton, L. E. Knapp. The programme as since completed is as follows:

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Programme of Commencement Exercises.

Sunday, June 27, 1886.

2:30 p. m. Baccalaureate discourse by Prof. G. N. Webber, D. D.

8:00 p. m. Address before the Young Men's Christian Association of the college, by Prof. Geo. N. Boardman, D. D., of Chicago Theological Seminary.

Alumni Day—Tuesday, June 29

10:00 a. m. Preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni at the College chapel.

11:30 a. m. Address before the Associated Alumni by Prof. E. H. Higley, class of '68, followed by a memorial address on the Rev. Henry N. Hudson, LL. D., class of '40, by Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., class of '48, succeeded by a dinner at the Addison House.

Evening.

8:00 p. m. Competitive speaking of the Freshman and Sophomore classes for the Parker and Merrill prizes.

Wednesday, June 30.

8:30 a. m. Annual meeting of the Associated Alumni at the college chapel.

10:30 a. m. Exercises of the graduating class. Master's oration by George M. Rowland, class of '83. Conferring of degrees. The corporation dinner will follow at the Addison House.

8:00 p. m. Commencement concert at the town hall.

9:00 p. m. President's reception at his residence on Seminary street, to which all the alumni and friends of the college are invited.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Prof. Timothy Dwight of the Theological School was elected president of Yale college, May 20.

Commencement at Bowdoin will begin on June 20, and extend through the week. The inauguration of the President will take place on June 23.

Fifty-nine students received the degree of bachelor of science at the Massachusetts institute of technology Tuesday, June 1.—*Springfield Republican.*

Among the 109 newly fledged graduates of Columbia College Law School last week, was Hong Yen Chang, a native of Pekin, China.—*Independent, June 3.*

At Amherst, the vacation which has usually been given the senior class about two weeks before Commencement, and known as "senior vacation," has been abolished this year by order of the faculty.

The Harvard seniors are going to outdo all other seniors that ever graduated, in the matter of spreads. Six Hasty Pudding men have sent out 1400 invitations to their grand supper, and several other little affairs of the kind have 1000 people invited to them.

The corner-stone of the Southern University Building for the education of colored youth, was laid in New Orleans on May 8th. The institution is maintained by the State of Louisiana, exclusively for the education of young Negroes.

At Dartmouth, the faculty has been holding a series of meetings to provide proper discipline for a few students. No less than 50 have been suspended until the payment of their tuition is made, and two sophomores have been dismissed for using false excuses.

The McGraw-Fiske will case has been decided in favor of Cornell university. The contest was over the will of Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske, leaving the university the sum of $1,500,000. Professor Fiske contested this bequest from dissatisfaction with his own share of his wife's property.

The commencement exercises at Amherst will take place on the last four days in June. The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Baltimore, will deliver the address before the Hitchcock Society of Inquiry. The total number of students in attendance this year is 355. The seniors number seventy-seven.

The Columbia College sophomores in place of their usual "triumph over Legendre" will attend the Standard Theatre and invite the other classes to witness the play, A Tin Soldier, which has been partly rewritten so as to bring in local hits. The theatre will be given over to the students, and they are preparing for a good time.

A stormy meeting of the Vermont university trustees was held at Burlington the greater part of Thursday night, and it was decided to yield to the striking medical students and request the resignation of Dr. L. M. Bingham, concerning whose appointment as a medical lecturer all the fuss has been. Dr. Bingham has lately resigned, and it is expected that the students will now all return peaceably to their work.

A new departure at Harvard: "That in the opinion of the Board of Overseers it is advisable to permit a scientific substitute, in accordance with the terms of this report, to be offered by applicants for admission to the college for either Greek or Latin, one of these two languages always being required, and provision being made for elementary instruction in Greek and Latin, as elective in the college course."

Harvard's 250th Anniversary.—Harvard college is just beginning to prepare for a grand four-days' celebration of its 250th anniversary next fall. Committees will be chosen in every class which has members living, who shall see that the class is properly represented in the ceremonies. George Bancroft, the venerable historian, will probably head the list for the class of 1817. Committees are also to be chosen from the three under classes in the college. The actual date for the commemoration is Sunday, November 7th. The committee has decided to begin the celebration on Friday, the 5th, and carry them over to Tuesday morning, making four full days. A grand civic procession of the college corporations and representations from all the classes which have graduated from Harvard since 1817, in the order of their graduation, followed by a big banquet in Sanders theatre with addresses from representative Harvard men is planned for the first day. The second day will probably be given over to the students for a procession of athletic organizations, robed in appropriate costumes and bearing characteristic banners. The day will end with illuminations, concerts in the yard, spreads and general rejoicings. The plans for the other days have not been considered.

SPORTING.

The first game of the V. C. B. B. L. was played at Middlebury, May 15th betweeu U. V. M., and Middlebury. The day was co'd and rainy and there was a hard south wind. U. V. M. went to the bat and by the aid of costly errors by the home team, who were completely rattled, brought in ten runs. The rest of the game was played in a much better manner. The game was called in the middle of the seventh inning on account of rain. Although the U. V. M.'s made no very brilliant plays, their work as a whole was exceedingly good. Douglas made some very fine catches in left field. Ross led at the bat. The completed score is as appended :

SCORE OF U. V. M. TEAM.

	A B	R	1 B	T B	P O	A	E
Whalen, 2d	5	4	4	6	1	0	0
Hawes, 3b.	5	2	2	2	1	0	0
Johnson, p	5	2	3	6	0	12	2
Hackett, c	5	1	1	1	12	0	5
Draper, 1b	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Morgan, c f	5	4	2	3	0	0	0
Parkham, lf	5	3	2	2	0	0	1
Niebaum, s s	5	4	2	3	3	0	1
Day, r f	5	2	3	3	0	0	0
Total	45	23	20	27	18	12	9

SCORE OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE TEAM.

	A B	R	1 B	T B	P O	A	E
Ross, c	4	2	4	6	5	4	9
Douglas, l f	2	1	1	2	4	0	2
Mead, p & r f	4	1	1	1	1	3	1
Clift, c f	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Rich, 1 b	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Alden, 2 b	4	1	1	1	3	1	5
Howe, E. D. p & r f	3	0	1	1	0	2	1
Howe, E. E. 3 b.	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Clark, s s	3	2	2	2	0	1	2
Total	31	9	14	17	18	11	21

Earned runs, U. V. M., 4, Middlebury, 7; first base on called balls, Johnson, 2; struck out, Johnson 11, Mead, 2, Howe, 2; 2 base hits, Middlebury, 1, U. V. M., 5; 3 base hits, Johnson, Foss; double play, Ross to E. E. Howe; passed balls, Ross, 6, Hackett, 4. Umpire, Jesse Stearns. Scorer, E. L. Allen.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

U. V. M.	10	0	2	4	4	3	-	-	—23
Midd. College	1	0	0	0	8	0	-	-	— 9

The second game of the V. C. B. B. L. was played at Burlington May 19th, between Norwich University and the U. V. M. and resulted in a victory for the U. V. M. by a score of 12 to 4. Waterman, U. V. M. '86, was umpire. The score was as follows :

U. V M.

	A B	R	1 B	T B	P O	A	E
Whalen, 2 b	5	2	1	1	1	2	1
Niebaum, s s	5	2	1	1	1	6	1
Johnson, p	5	1	1	2	0	15	1
Hackett, c	5	3	3	3	12	0	1
Draper, 1 b	5	0	1	1	12	0	1
Graves, c f	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Parham, l f	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Wheelock, 3 b	4	1	0	0	0	3	1
Day, r f	4	2	2	2	2	0	0
Total	41	12	10	11	28	26	7

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

	A B	R	1 B	T B	P O	A	E
Cheney, s s	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Austin, l f	5	0	2	2	0	1	0
Shaw, r f	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plastrich, 3 b	5	0	0	0	4	1	1
Juckett, c	4	1	0	0	10	0	3
Hassam, 2 b	5	0	2	2	0	0	1
Terrill, 1 b	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Way, c f	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ranney, p.	4	2	0	0	1	12	2
Total	40	4	5	5	20	14	7

Friday, May 21st, the first game between Norwich University and Middlebury was played at the Howard Park, Burlington. The game was a very poor one, the Middlebury's being equally bad at the bat and in the field. The score was 38 to 8 in favor of Norwich.

Saturday May 22d an exhibition game was played on the University grounds at Burlington between U. V. M. and Middlebury. The playing was very good on both sides, but the Middlebury's showed their usual weakness at the bat. Day left on account of sickness in the third inning and was replaced by Wheelock. Ross played in fine form and Douglas did his usual good work in left field. Whalen, Hackett and Draper led at the bat. The score was :

U. V. M.	A B	R	B H	T B	P O	A	E
Whalen, 2 b	5	4	3	3	3	1	1
Niebaum, s s & 3 b	6	2	3	3	1	1	2
Johnson, p & r f	5	3	3	3	0	14	1
Hackett, c f & r f	6	1	1	3	3	0	2
Draper, 1 b	5	1	3	4	4	0	0
Graves, 3 b, c f & r f	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Parkham, l f	5	1	3	3	1	0	0
Morgan, c	5	2	2	2	13	1	3
Day, p & c f	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wheelock, 3 b & c f	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	46	15	19	22	27	19	10

MIDD.	A B	R	B H	T B	P O	A	E
Ross, c	5	1	0	0	5	3	3
Douglas, l f	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Mead, p & 3 b	5	0	0	0	2	3	1
Clift, c f	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bedell, 2 b	4	1	0	0	5	2	3
Alden, r f	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. D. Howe, p & 3 b	4	2	1	1	1	2	1
E. E. Howe, 1 b	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Clark, s s	3	1	1	1	2	5	2
Total	38	5	5	5	27	17	10

Earned runs, U. V. M. 5; 1st base on balls off Johnson 1, off Mead 2, off Howe 1; struck out, Johnson 12, Day 2, Mead 1, Howe 1; wild pitches, Johnson 1, Mead 1; passed balls, Morgan 5, Ross 2; 2d base hit, Draper; 3d base hit, Hackett.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
U. V. M.	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	4	3	—15
M. C.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	— 5

The tennis match between Mr. R. D. Sears, amateur champion of America, and Tom Pettit professional champion of the world, resulted in a victory for Sears, who won three of the four sets played.

The field day of the U. V. M., held May 21st at the Howard Park, Burlington, was very successful although few good records were made. Woodbury, who won the 220 yards dash, claims the remarkable time of 22 seconds. He will probably represent the U. V. M. at Mott Haven, May 29th.

Yale had the choice of date for the Yale-Harvard

boat race and named July 1; but as the exercises connected with the formal retirement of President Porter and the inauguration of President-elect Dwight have been fixed for that day, President Ames of the boat club by request has changed the date to July 2.

Meyers again showed his heels to the British champion, George, at the Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday. Both men were in prime condition. The race was practically a repetition of last Saturday's contest. Meyers held back until well into the last quarter, and then cut loose and won easily. The distance was three-quarters of a mile, and was covered in 3 minutes, 15 4-5 seconds, very fast time considering the condition of the track. This ends the series. Meyers has won both races and the title of champion runner of the world.

The Williams college nine have played seven championship games this season, winning two with the Brown and the one with Amherst. The new campus, secured through the efforts of President Carter, is one of the finest in the league.

Williams' new Gymnasium was opened May 3.

The annual Intercollegiate game came off very successfully at the Manhattan Athletic grounds, Mott Haven, Saturday, May 20th. The great issue of the day, whether the other colleges could snatch enough events from Harvard's famous athletes to prevent her taking the association cup for the seventh time and thus retaining it permanently, went against the majority, and Harvard has secured a lasting memorial of her pre-eminence in athletics. All the events were very spiritedly contested by the two hundred competitors who faced each other in the various trials of strength. Only one college record was broken, Coxe of Yale beating his own previous record in throwing the hammer, but almost all were very nearly encroached upon. Fifteen colleges were represented, among them the University of Vermont.

Considering that the Port Henry is a professional team and that the college team played with two substitutes, the result of the game at Port Henry Decoration day was not disappointing, though the score stood 19 to 0 against us.

A man named Timothy Dwight has just been elected president of Yale College. He is said to be a man of considerable ability, but is entirely unknown in sporting circles.—*Chicago Times.*

EXCHANGES.

The *Tuftonian's* series on College papers are quite interesting and especially so to those connected with their respective papers. It seems to be a great, although a nearly universal, misfortune that the editors are chosen to such an extent from a society basis. Let men be chosen for what they are worth, disregarding all society connections. Then not only will the paper be improved but also the Fraternities will take more interest in training their men for the position. After they are not represented for a year or two they will try, at least, to have a fair proportion of their men on the board.

The *Dartmouth* in her Memoranda Alumnorum continues her Roll of Honor. The record of her sons in the late war was very honorable and she can justly be proud of it. This part of the college paper can be made very interesting with a little care and the aid of a few of the alumni.

The Williams Fortnight selects on the whole the most pleasing articles of any of our exchanges. Its editorials are on questions which interest the students and are well written. Especially were the Pratt Correspondence of interest to us judging, perhaps wrongfully, it was from the pen of a former UNDERGRADUATE editor.

There seems to be a general sentiment among our colleges for reviving the several class days that were wont to be held by our fathers. We notice several good editorials on the subject especially concerning Ivy Day. Why not have Painter Hall covered with ivy in a very few years by simply starting an Ivy Day.

Nearly all of our New England exchanges seem to be quite enthusiastic for a convention of the Intercollegiate Press Association. When and where seems to be the important questions. As our commencements are so near at hand with all their extra work, we would suggest that it be held early in the fall, as nearly or all of the arrangements can be completed this term.

We acknowledge the following for May: Bates Student, Cadet, Campus, Colby Echo, College Argus, College Rambler. Dartmouth Fortnight, Haverfordian, Hillsdale College Herald, Normal News, Northwestern, Oberlin Review, Orient, Pacific Pharos, Philipian- Purdue, Rockford Magazine, Sunbeam, Troy Polytechnic, Tuftonian, Wm. Jewell Student, York Collegian.

PLUNDER.

CROSS PURPOSES.

We have paused to watch the quiver
Of faint moonbeams on the river,
By the gate.
We have heard something calling,
And a heavy dew is falling,
Yet we wait.

It is, no doubt, very silly
To stay out in all this chilly
Evening mist;
Still I linger, hesitating,
For her lips are plainly waiting
To be kissed.

So I stoop to take possession
Of the coveted concession
On the spot;
But she draws back with discreetness,
Saying, with tormenting sweetness,
"I guess not."

Her whole manner is provoking;
"Oh, well, I was only joking,"
I reply:
She looks penitently pretty,
As she answers, "What a pity;
So was I."

—Harvard Lampoon.

(AFTER POE.)

Hear the clanging and the banging
Of the bell.
Chapel bell,
When the early morn is blushing,
And we hear the students rushing
To the club,
For their grub,
And, while, as for the bell,
They wish it down in—well,
As they listen to its clang
And they use the lurid slang,
As they listen to the whanging
And the clanging and the banging
Of the bell,
Chapel bell,
Of the bell, bell, bell,
To the clanging and the banging of the bell.

—Record.

"A DREAM OF THEE."

RONDEAU.

A dream of thee before my sight
Comes flitting at my fireside bright.
A rosebud face, two wondrous eyes,
Within whose endless depths there lies
The glowing of a pure love light:

Two little hands so soft and white
That clasping close in mine unite,
All these before my thoughts arise,
A dream of thee!
My mind goes back in winged flight
To just a year before to-night.
Beneath October's starlit skies
(It seemed not far from Paradise)—
Yes, I remember, 'twas not quite
A *dream* of thee!

—Dartmouth.

The Sophomore class has been making a study of the "Merchant of Venice" the present term which probably accounts for the following:

"SIT JESSICA."

As there she sat, that sweet venetian night,
Her pure face lifted to the skies a-swim
With stars from zenith to horizon's rim—
I think Lorenzo scarcely saw the light
Asleep upon the bank, or thought how bright
The patines were; she filled the heavens for him;
And in her soft replies, the cherubim
Seemed softly quiring from some holy height.
And when he drew her near and soothed the tears,
Wrought by the melody, with fervent kiss
Whose long, sweet repetitions left her lips
Trembling, as flowers after sips
Of eager bees; the music of the spheres
Had not one rhythmic rapture like to this!

—Purdue.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

I loved her dearly years ago,
And she—she loved me too, she said,
We planned and promised, she and I,
When we were older to be wed.

We planned and promised—happy time,
All life was fair before us then,
"When we were older," seemed far off,
For she was eight and I was ten.

I chance to think about it now
Because—I married her to-day.
I think of how we pictured it
In those old times, so far away.

'Twas all as we had planned—except
The bridegroom was young Walter Fay,
And I—I was the minister—
And so I marrried her to-day.

—Fortnight.

VOICES OF NIGHT.

RONDEAU.

Voices of night! Far in the bog,
Perchance on some dank, musty log,
The bull frog pipes his plaintive peep.
Nature would seem most fast asleep,
Were't not for thee, oh, fairy frog.

Methinks, from out the ghastly fog,
Like some lone lover, all *incog*,
Sings Thomas Cat with voice full deep.
Voices of night!

What's this, a wail from murderous morgue,
Or some poor tramp and Simpkins' dog?
No! serenading Joe doth creep
'Neath Sarah's blind. On him I'd leap,
And from his carcass wildly flog
Voices of night.

—*Fortnight.*

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